

the prevention and cure of
US AND MALIGNANT FEVER
is recommended
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
Medicine has been attested
of success highly gratifying
to the feelings in several pa-
tient's cases and in the South-
ern States, &c.
testimony of a number of persons
reduced, who have reason to be-
lieve a timely use of this salutary
medicine, under Providence, preserves
when in the most alarming
cases.

of this conclusive nature speaks
in favour of a medicine than a
pompous eulogy founded
on fiction.

not indeed presumptuously pro-
posed an infallible cure, but the in-
very possible reason that can
be given for extensive experience for
that a dose of these Pills taken
every two weeks during the pro-
gress of our bilious fevers, will pro-
vide a preventive; and further
the earlier stages of those diseases
will very generally succeed in
health, and frequently in case
of desperate and beyond the power
of common remedies.

operation of these pills is perfect
as to be used with safety by per-
son in every situation and of every age
are excellently adapted to carry
bilious bile and prevent its mor-
tification—to restore and avert the
danger to produce a free perspiration
by preventing colds which are of
general consequences. A dose never
remove a cold if taken on its first
attack: they are celebrated for re-
habilitant costiveness—sickness of
teeth and severe head-ache—and
are taken by all persons in
all climates.

have been found remarkably effi-
cient in preventing and curing disor-
ders on long voyages, and
are procured and carefully pres-
erved by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,
a sovereign remedy for colds, cat-
arrh, asthma, sore throats, cat-
arrh approaching consumption,
and who have children afflicted
HOOPING COUGH, this dis-
order of the first magnitude, as it affords
immediate relief, checks the pro-
gress in a short time entirely re-
moving the most cruel disorders to which
we are liable. The Elixir is per-
fumable, and the dose so small
difficulty arises in taking it.

Wilton's Grand Restorative,
recommended as an invaluable no-
tice for the speedy relief and perma-
nent cure of
Disorders of the stomach and back
Violent cramps in
options of the stomach and back
appetite Indigestion
of blood Melancholy
weakness Gout in the limbs
Relaxations, etc.

**on's Essence and Extract of
Mustard.**

and effectual remedy for acute
rheumatism, gout, rheumatic
dys, lumbago, numbness, white
chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain
and neck, etc. etc.

's Ointment for the Itch.
anted an infallible remedy at one
on, may be used with perfect
pregnant women, or on infants
old, not containing a particle of
any dangerous ingredient
and not accompanied with that
smart which attends the ap-
of other remedies.

**true & genuine German Corn
Plaster.**

allible remedy for corns, speed-
ing them root and branch, with-
out any pain.

Genuine Persian Lotion,
celebrated among the fashionable
Europe, is an invaluable, com-
pletely innocent and safe, free
from and repellent minerals,
of other lotions, and of un-
efficacy in removing blemishes
and skin, freckles, pimples,
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

n's genuine Eye Water,
a sovereign remedy for all diseases of
the eye, whether the effect of natural
or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.
ly discovered which
mediate and lasting relief in the
re instances.

allible Ague and Fever Drops.
cure of agues, remittent and
ent fevers.
at the place of sale pamphlets
and gratis, describing cures per-
the above medicines; the num-
erance and respectability of
justify every article of this
ment.

**ly wholesale and retail, by
WES KENNEDY & SON,**
King-st. Alexandria.

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVII.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1817.

[No. 5036.

or Sale, Freight, or Charter,
The substantial fast sailing
brig VIRGINIA, burthen
1,200 barrels. For terms ap-
ply to N. KEENE.

Oct. 1

Lawrason & Fowle
AVE landing from the brig Dolphin,
captain Williams, from Boston,
50 bolts first quality Russia Duck
100 do. Ravens do.
100 pieces Russia sheetings
ALSO, FOR SALE,
The cargo of the brig Lyon, captain
of 220 tons Plaster Paris.

For Freight.

The brig LYON is in com-
plete order, and will be ready
to receive a cargo in a few
days and take a foreign or
oastwise freight. Sept. 29

For Philadelphia,

The regular Packet school
ship HILAN John Hand mas-
ter, will sail in a few days
For freight, apply on board
of Raway's wharf. Sept. 24

For Freight.

The brig HILANDO, L-
nch Hall, master; burthen
about 1800 barrels or 230
hogsheads; is a first rate ves-
sel, and will be ready to receive a cargo
in a few days. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Cargo of
240 tons Plaster Paris.

For Lubec,

The schr THOMAS & SA-
RAH, Capt. Cook; will sail
in a few days and take freight
on very low terms.

AND FOR SALE,

Said schooner's cargo of
120 tons Plaster Paris.
Apply as above.

September 17

For Barbados,

The substantial, fast sail-
ing, coppered (British) brig
MINERVA, Thos. Jennings
master; burthen 1200 bbls.;
will be in readiness for the reception of a
cargo in a few days. For terms apply
to FRANCIS ADAMS, Jan.

September 13

For Freight.

The ship HAZARD, Wm.
Crabtree, jun. master; burthen
3800 bbls, or 500 hds.
tobacco; can be ready in a
few days for the reception of a cargo.

Apply to **LAWRASON & FOWLE.**
September 8

For New-York,

The sloop PLOUGHBOY,
captain Watkins, is a fast
sailer, burthen 300 barrels,
in complete order to receive
a cargo in board. For freight or passage
apply to **JOHN G. LADD & CO.**
September 6

Lime and Lumber

JOHN G. LADD & CO. offer for sale
the cargo of brig Galen, viz.:
600 casks fresh Thomaston LIME
7,000 feet clean BOARDS

For Boston or any Eastern Port,
The brig GALEN, captain
McIntire, burthen 900 barrels,
will be ready to receive
freight in two days. Apply
as above. Sept. 4

Fresh Lisbon Lemons, &c.
JOHN G. LADD & CO. have received
per schooner Pike, from Baltimore,
and offer for sale.

20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.
1 bale India Flor Matta.
August 4

Barbados Sugar.

28 HRS. first quality Barbados Su-
gar, for sale at long credit for
approvel bills, or discount allowed for
cash. N. REILLY,
Stores of Messrs. J. & P. Janney.
August 15

For Sale,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN.
believed to be from thirty to thirty-
five years of age. He has for a few
years past worked under the direction
of an experienced green-house gardener.
Apply to **NORTON HENRICK, Esq.** Alex-
andria. August 5

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber will take two or three
boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, of
good character, to learn the hating busi-
ness. SAMUEL D. HARPER.
Sept. 27

Ladies' Silk & Morocco Shoes,

JUST received, from Genoa, a few
boxes of ladies' elegant Silk & Mor-
occo Shoes, men's Boots, Booties and
Shoes—also, Mosaic Ornaments.

And by the schooner Gen Washington,
from Norfolk,
17 hds. Prime MOLASSES.

For sale by **NEWTON KEENE.**
August 25

Sampson's Memoirs.

JUST published and for sale by the
subscriber, a new edition of Sampson's Memoirs revised and corrected by
the author, price, bound, \$2.50.

Comic Dramas by Miss Edgeworth,
price, in boards, \$1.
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments,
(a few copies only) price, in boards,
\$2.50.
Sept. 24

Master Paris.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have received
and offer for sale the cargo of
sloop Mechanic, consisting of
66 tons Plaster Paris.

September 22

Double Block Tin Ware, &c.

ING desirous of selling out, the
subscriber offers his STOCK ON
HAND, consisting of an elegant assort-
ment of Double Block Tin Ware, with a
general assortment of Plates do. at very
reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Ap-
ply at the Factory, opposite the Gazette
printing office. WM. MOORE.

August 14

Tobacco.

200 KEGS prime Chewing To-
bacco,
Spanish and common Segars,
Macassar and Rappa Snuff.

Scotch Snuff in kegs and bladders,
For sale by the subscriber at his manu-
factory on King-street, between Colum-
bus and Alfred streets.

September 18 JOHN GRUBB.

ICE.

To be had every day
DURING the summer, from morning
till sunset, except Sundays, on
which day it will be delivered till 10
o'clock, A. M.

Those who wish to subscribe for
the season, will please apply to
LEWIS BEELER.

August 28

Jour. ymen Stone Masons

Wanted at Port Washington
NUMBER of Journeyman Stone
Masons will meet with constant
employment at Two Dollars and Two
hds. Five Cents per day, at Port Wash-
ington, on the Potowmack, near Alexandria.

August 27

Piano Fortes.

JUST received, for sale by the sub-
scribers, two elegant fine toned PI-
ANO FORTES, with the additional
keys, and newest fashion.

JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

September 1

Soap.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have just re-
ceived from Baltimore by sloop Pan-
ny, and offer for sale—

4 boxes Windsor soap
4 do palm do
4 do variegated red and white
4 do compound variegated
4 do wash balls
4 do brown—all of superior quality

September 20

Whiskey, Rum, &c.

MANDRILLE & LARMOUR, in
addition to their extensive stock
have received

50 hds. Pennsylvania rye whiskey
20 hds. northern rum
7 hds. refined sugars
20 bags Bourbon coffee for family
20 do India do use
100 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins
3 tons patent soap

10 casks cheese

40 boxes rye and Windsor soap

1 pipe old fine flavored cognac
hounds.

September 22

A Negro Servant wanted.

LITERAL price will be given for a
male Servant of color, from 14 to
24 years of age. Enquire of the printer.
July 23

Hardware & Cutlery.

THE subscriber has a few casks Har-
ware and Cutlery, which he will
sell very low for cash or on a short cre-
dit. He has also a handsome assort-
ment of GOOD'S, opened, with a general as-
sortment of

Fancy Goods.

Country merchants and others
will find it to their interest to call and
see the Goods.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

March 4

For Sale.

44 PUNCHEONS Antigua Rum,
3d and 4th proof, and 90,000
lbs Guadalupe Sugars; both of which are
entitled to be sent.

Sept. 13 JAMES SANDERSON.

Sugars.

52 HDS. low priced sugars, just re-
ceived and for sale by
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

September 24

Sugar, &c.

40 HDS. second qual. Brown su-
gars, which are a consignment,
and will be sold low.

20 bags heavy black pepper
20 boxes mould candles
20 do dipped do
200 pieces German rolls
20 lbs. tanner's oil, of sup. quality

100 reams wrapping paper

4000 bushels Turks' island salt, and

A few hds. of Molasses.

For sale by MORDECAI MILLER.

September 19

W. HODGSON.

Wanted,

IN a private family, in the country, a
FEMALE capable of instructing a
few small children. A person of good
character will hear of an eligible situation
on application to the Printer.

August 6

Hardware.

PATONS & BUTCHER have just
received by the ships ATLANTA, cap-
tain Rose, and BOSTON, captain Finlay,
direct from Liverpool, the principal part
of their fall importations; which, with
their stock on hand, makes an extensive
assortment.

September 29

mwf3w

French Hats.

MRS. HASKINS has just opened a
Box of Ladies' and Children's
ready trimmed French Hats, which she
offers for sale very low.

Also, Ladies' Riding Dresses and Pa-

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1817.

MAMMOTH BEET.

A beet was taken up on the 1st inst. out of the garden of Mr. W. P. Richardson, Fairfax C. H. (Vir.) weighing eight pounds, and measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, after being carefully trimmed and washed.

Thoughts worth the notice of common men of all parties.

In the 50th number of the Edinburgh Review, are the following observations, which merit the serious attention of the people of these United States, as well as those of the "sea girt isle," since they and ourselves are composed of very much the same sort of stuff. [Con. Courant.

"The difference between a prudent and an imprudent man in the management of his concerns is this: The former calculates the cost of things before he determines upon buying it; the latter begins with buying it, and never thinks of the price until he has to pay it, a long time perhaps after the article is consumed. The good people of this country are very much in the predicament of the imprudent man, in all that regards the conduct of their affairs, and more especially their wars. When they are at peace, and in plenty, they begin to stare abroad on every side, to find out some cause to quarrel, and they never fail to succeed. If they have no subject of dispute themselves, they know a friend who has, and that is just as good: or if their friends have no quarrel, they know one which they ought to pick, and he must be set to do it. And then if there be a squabble going on any where, no matter between whom, or about what, they speedily contrive to make friends with one of the parties, in order to be admitted into, a share of the sport. To tell them that they had better be quiet—that they are as well off as they can be—and that it is time enough to fight when they cannot help it—would argue little knowledge of their disposition; nor would it be at all times a safe argument. Equally vain would be any attempt to make them consider the risk and danger of the projected amusement. To calculate, is termed cold at the best; to speak of danger is "cowardly"; to talk of cost is "stingy." The nation is rich—how can its vast resources be better employed than in curbing her rivals, and extending her power and renown!—So to war we go, with all our forces. After a few years of failure, or it may be of success, (for to the present question it makes mighty little difference) the rich nation begins to feel pinched, and the vast resources are no longer found to be inexhaustible.

"Loud lamentations are every where heard over the costs of this ruinous contest; and all agreed in wishing it could be terminated with honor and safety. This however is not so easy, at it was to begin it; and accordingly, some years more are spent in what the vulgar phrase calls throwing good money after bad: and at length peace comes to the satisfaction of every one.

"The burthens of the country are now in reality very great, and the restoration of its prosperity demands many years of tranquility. It is, strictly speaking, far from being 'rich,' its resources are no longer 'rare'—but there is much virtue in established usages as to names; and it has become the fixed custom to call the resources of England inexhaustible. A few months of peace makes all impatient again; and again we get into a war, without reflecting one instant upon the sums it must cost, or reckoning up the means we have left to pay them. The same round of failure and success is run as before: and we are left complaining bitterly of the expenses brought upon us by measures which no human being could ever doubt, were perfectly certain to cost enormous sums."

"Thus far of the sentiments of the Review.—Sentiments, which, as we said before, are deserving of the serious notice and consideration of the people on both sides of the atlantic.—Indeed there never was a period, we believe, when, throughout Christendom, such number of eyes were suddenly open to the horrible guilt, as at the present instant:—an auspicious era, that gives hope of better days.

ALEXANDRIA:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1817.

LETTER TO MR. QUERO.

Mr. Quero,

I shall make no other apology for commencing my remarks on "the infallibility of the church," than by professing, that in acting thus, I am influenced only by the motives, to which I alluded, in my last letter—If I can clearly prove, or you can clearly disprove, "the infallibility of the Catholic church," then every other question will be set at rest, our controversy, will soon be terminated, and your wish of no longer outraging the public by newspaper controversy, will be entirely gratified.

Before I enter on the question, it will not be impertinent to inform our readers, of the meaning which the Catholic church attributes to those terms, which I shall have occasion to employ. Catholics, sir, believe their church infallible; that is, they believe that when the majority of chief pastors in union with the Pope, agree, that any article is of faith, or that any action is immoral, that tenet is of faith or revealed by the redeemer, and that action is against God's law. When they pronounce their sentence in general council assembled, or when dispersed over the Catholic world, they agree on the subject; Catholics b.w. with submission; because in either case, each chief pastor is the representative of his church, and consequently their united voice, is the voice of the Catholic church. By the special interposition of Providence we believe this authority incapable of being deceived itself, on points of faith and morality, and incapable of deceiving us. We may on some other occasion examine the scriptural grounds of this doctrine. This authority is deemed incapable of forming any new article of faith, and if in their decisions, they should deviate from the sphere of religion, their aberrations would neither claim obedience nor reverence. On the part of Catholics, nothing more is required, than that they believe what the church teaches in regard to *faith and morals*; if they do this, sufficient reverence and obedience is paid to the "infallibility of the Roman Catholic church." Private divines may entertain, what *divines* they please on subjects.

It appears to me, that there would be any attempt to make them consider the risk and danger of the projected amusement. To calculate, is termed cold at the best; to speak of danger is "cowardly"; to talk of cost is "stingy." The nation is rich—how can its vast resources be better employed than in curbing her rivals, and extending her power and renown!—So to war we go, with all our forces. After a few years of failure, or it may be of success, (for to the present question it makes mighty little difference) the rich nation begins to feel pinched, and the vast resources are no longer found to be inexhaustible.

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"The burthens of the country are now in reality very great, and the restoration of its prosperity demands many years of tranquility. It is, strictly speaking, far from being 'rich,' its resources are no longer 'rare'—but there is much virtue in established usages as to names; and it has become the fixed custom to call the resources of England inexhaustible. A few months of peace makes all impatient again; and again we get into a war, without reflecting one instant upon the sums it must cost, or reckoning up the means we have left to pay them. The same round of failure and success is run as before: and we are left complaining bitterly of the expenses brought upon us by measures which no human being could ever doubt, were perfectly certain to cost enormous sums."

"Thus far of the sentiments of the Review.—Sentiments, which, as we said before, are deserving of the serious notice and consideration of the people on both sides of the atlantic.—Indeed there never was a period, we believe, when, throughout Christendom, such number of eyes were suddenly open to the horrible guilt, as at the present instant:—an auspicious era, that gives hope of better days.

The infallibility of Christ's church may be evinced from sound reason and

from the scripture; it may almost be proved like an historical fact, by appealing to history. It is a truth, which you and every other christian will admit, that no one without *divine faith* can arrive at that seat of eternal blessedness, for which man was created. (Heb 11. 6.) The object of faith is truth revealed by the redeemer. Hence it will justly follow, that the belief of falsehoods is not faith, or at least not that species of faith "without which no one can be saved."

Now let us take a member of two churches and analyze their faith; let them be a Catholic and an Unitarian. The Catholic believes, that the redeemer is God, the Unitarian believes, that he is not God. It is unnecessary to observe, that if the object of the Catholic's faith be true, that of the Unitarian's creed is absolute false. This being granted, it follows, that either one or the other of these two creeds is essentially displeasing to God, "whose being is uncreated and essential truth."

Now, speaking on this subject, St. Paul says, (1 Tim. 2, 4) "God wishes all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth." Therefore, he wishes either the Catholic or the Unitarian (for one of them must err) to renounce his error. Now, I maintain, that without some *infallible* tribunal, it is impossible, generally speaking, for any one to discover with absolute certainty, (and such certainty is necessary for faith) what is the truth revealed by Almighty God. Let him read the scripture, you will say. This is not sufficient to set the dispute at rest. First, because it is obscure; secondly, because, without recourse to some infallibility somewhere or other, no one can be infallibly certain that the scripture is the word of God; thirdly, supposing even the scripture to have once been the word of God, no Protestant can prove that, during the whole time in which it was in the hands of *Papists*, before the reformation, these wicked Papists did not corrupt it—thus its authority is doubtful; fourthly, supposing even that it was not corrupted by Papist malice and bad faith, no one can be absolutely certain that his scripture contains the correct reading, unless he were acquainted with the ancient customs and idioms of the Jews, and with the old languages of Chaldea, and the Hebrews, and Greek. This knowledge is not the portion of every one. Now, before the scripture be of infallible authority, you must put to flight this crowd of stubborn objections to its authority; you must use nothing for this purpose but the scripture itself, (the scripture, you know, sir, is the *only* rule of faith among Protestants) you must have no recourse, whatsoever to tradition, or to the writings of the holy fathers; if you do, you will stumble into the pale of popery.

But you may reply, those things which are of absolute necessity are clearly contained in the scripture. Supposing even this to be true, you have only done away with the first objection. I will not, however, grant the truth of this reply. It is of necessity to keep the *Sunday* holy, and yet this you can never prove from scripture: the scripture always says that *Saturday* must be kept holy. Besides, if your reply were true, how happens it that the church's infallibility here, and some there. It is out of your power, sir, to point out one Catholic divine, who does not consider the body of chief pastors in union with the Pope the organ of infallibility. As long as they do this, their faith, on this subject, is Catholic.—*In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.*

It will be sufficient for me to prove, that the church which the redeemer established possesses the prerogative of infallibility. If this be once proved, it will justly follow, that the Catholic church is infallible, since no other church lays claim to inerrancy. All the reformed churches indeed, have declared, that they are not infallible. Whether this declaration be true or false, my first assertion remains correct. If this declaration be true, then, it is true, that they are not infallible, if false, then by teaching falsehood, they have proved themselves not infallible. If the Catholic church can be proved infallible, every tenet which she teaches is true, and every doctrine opposite to Catholic faith, is false. This will involve serious consequences.

Our judgments are as our watches—none go just the same, yet each believes his own.

The above argument, may be comprehended in a few words. Without an infallible tribunal, no one can be infallibly certain that what he believes is true and revealed; and yet this infallible certainty is necessary for true faith. But the scripture cannot be that infallible tribunal. Then that infallible tribunal must exist somewhere else.

But you have told me, that unless I can prove myself infallible, the church's infallibility is of no avail. This assertion astonishes me. Infallible as I am, I take up Euclid's Elements, and examine, for instance, the proposition that says, "The square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides." This proposition is demonstrated by principles "as fast as the firmament of Heaven," and even metaphysically true. I comprehend the demonstration fully.

Now, sir, am I not *most* absolutely certain of the truth of the assertion, and is it not utterly impossible that I should be deceived?

Apply this example to your assertion, and you will readily discover that it will fall in fragments before the force of truth. Yours, M. B.

An important decree has recently been made by the Spanish government, which authorizes the free cultivation and sale of tobacco in the island of Cuba, and its free exportation thence to foreign countries, in Spanish vessels exclusively, on payment of a moderate duty. It moreover authorizes the importation of that article into Spain, on private account, by the ports of Cadiz, Coruña and Alicante only, and its re-exportation (in Spanish vessels) free of further duty. [Nat. Intel.

The Spanish Minister of State has notified the American Minister at the court of Madrid that the light house for the port of Malaga was completed, and that it has been in use since the 30th May last. [ib.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Oct. 1.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION ACT.

This day commences the operation of the important act passed during the last session of Congress, concerning the Navigation of the U. States. As the provisions of this law may have escaped the recollection of some of our readers, we publish it to refresh their memories.

It appears from the Eastern papers, that considerable difference of opinion prevails among the merchants in that quarter, as to the construction of the first section of the act. We have been favored with a copy of the Circular issued on this subject from the Treasury Department, which is subjoined for the satisfaction of those concerned.

An Act concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported into the U. States, from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise, can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation: Provided, nevertheless, That this regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt, a similar regulation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, & provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the thirtieth day of September next, the bounties and allowances now granted by law to the owners of boats or vessels engaged in the fisheries, shall be paid only on boats or vessels, the officers and at least three-fourths of the crews of which shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, where such boat or vessel shall belong, to be citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one part of the U. States to another part of the U. States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power; but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another part of the U. States: Provided, no goods, wares, or merchandise, other than those imported in such vessel from some foreign port, and which shall not have been laden, shall be carried from one port or

place to another, in the U. States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be paid in duty of fifty cents per ton upon every ship or vessel of the U. States, which shall be entered in a district in one state, from a district in another state, except also it be a coasting vessel going from Long-Island, in the state of New-York, to the state of Rhode-Island, or from the state of Rhode-Island to the said Long-Island, having on board goods, wares, and merchandise, taken in one state to be delivered in another state. Provided, That it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a license to trade between the different districts of the U. States, or to carry on the whale fisheries, more than one year: And provided also, That it the owner of such vessel, or his agent, shall prove, to the satisfaction of the collector, that three-fourths at least of the crew thereof are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, the duty to be paid in such case shall be only at the rate of six cents per ton; but nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or affect any exemption from tonnage duty given by the eighth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts," and therein to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, & for other purposes."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, unless the officers, and at least two-thirds of the crew thereof, shall be proved citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, to the satisfaction of the collector, 50 cents per ton: And provided also, That this section shall not extend to ships or vessels of the United States which are now on foreign voyages, or which may depart from the United States prior to the first day of May next, until after their return to some port of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several bounties and remissions, or abatements of duty allowed by this act, in the case of vessels having a certain proportion of seamen who are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign power, shall be allowed only in the case of vessels having such proportion of American seamen during their whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death or desertion, or where the whole or part of the crew shall have been taken prisoners in the voyage.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives;
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore;
March 1, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Treasury Department, September 29, 1817.

[CIRCULAR.]

Sir.—Inclosed you will receive a copy of the act of congress "Concerning the navigation of the United States," passed the 1st day of March last, which is to take effect on the 1st day of October next.

The first section of the act makes an important change in the commerce of such foreign nations with the United States, as have in force regulations of a similar nature.

To secure uniformity in the execution of this measure, and to render the charge imposed by it as convenient to those whose interests are to be affected, as the provisions of the act will admit, the term country, in the first section, is considered as embracing all the possessions of a foreign state, however widely separated, which are subject to the same supreme executive and legislative authority. The productions and manufactures of a foreign state, and of its colonies, may be imported into the United States in vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of such state, without regard to their place of residence within its possessions. Gold and silver coin, and bullion, are not considered goods, wares, or merchandise, within the meaning of the act, and may, therefore, be imported into the United States in foreign vessels, without regard to the place of production or origin.

A list of foreign states known to have in force regulations which subject them to the operation of this act, is subjoined.

To ensure uniformity in the execution of the 3d, 5th, and 6th sections of the act, it is expedient that, in all cases where proof is exhibited, on oath, according to their provisions, the witnesses should be cross-examined by the collector, whose duty it is to decide, for the purpose of avoiding imposition and detecting evasion.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient
and very humble servant,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector of—

[Great Britain and Sweden, we learn, are the only states known to have in force regulations of the nature embraced in the first section of the above act, and referred to in the Circular.]

From the Lynchburg Press.
MODESTY.

Modesty is the fairest ornament of human nature. The young man who

possesses it, carries with him a recommendation, addressed to the understanding and feelings of man, and the virgin who enjoys it, is covered with beams of more pleasure than the rays of day. Confidence and humility, uniting in the heart of man, existence to this prepossessing The modest man is not wise in his own conceit; nor foolish in the decisions of his own judgment. He pays respect to the opinions of others, but does not neglect the own reason. The modest woman is not proud of her beauty, and vates with her excellencies; nor she vainly endeavours to add charms by the trappings of gaudy apparel.

The language of the modest gives lustre to his ideas; the elegance of his lips covers his errors.

He searches after truth, and uses the powers which God had given, to acquire understanding. But yet

not absolute confidence in his wisdom. He considers well the

instructions of the wise.

The woman who is truly modest turns away her ears from her praise; her heart revolts at it.

She knows she is a fallen being—an imperfection belongs to her character.

But she is sensible that the

honor of her sex—it lures to

ruin.

Modesty is a source of safe

pleasure to its possessor: and we

prepossessing appearance secures

attention of beholders, it diffuses

charme around, and gives

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To Rent.

THAT large WAREHOUSE on the north side of King street, between Union and Water streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Griffith and Brown as an auction and commission warehouse.— Immediate possession will be given and the terms made known by

May 10 D. H. ALLEN.

To Let.

TWO Brick WAREHOUSES, situate at the intersection of King and Columbia streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods, Grocery, or Flour Business. For terms enquire of

W. H. DUNDAS.

September 10. 11th Street

For Sale.

THAT large and commodious three story brick Dwelling House on King street upper end at present occupied by Dr. George F. Thornton. For terms apply to

W. M. HERBERT, Jun.

May 21. 22d Street

Land for Sale.

IF early application is made, I will dispose of 400 acres of the CEDAR GREEN tract of land. There is surplus timber and fire wood enough on the part I purpose selling to pay, with judicious management, more than half the purchase money, at the price I ask. The situation is healthy, and the land fertile. Contiguity to market is also among its advantages; it being within less than a mile of Mr. Jonathan Janney's mill, where the Alexandria price may be had for grain. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, residing at Cedar Grove, ten miles below Alexandria, and one below Janney's mill.

Sept. 29. EDGAR M-CARTY.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, on the 16th day of October, 1817, in the town of Dumfries, at the late residence of R. JOSEPH HUNTER, deceased—

All the Stock of Leather,

About six thousand dollars worth—consisting of seals, upper, bridle and harness leather; also, rip, calf, hog, and lamb skins, all of which is in the rough, in good condition and nearly tanned. It will be worth the attention of curriers and tanne

rs from a distance.

N. B. At the same time and place the TAN-YARD will be rented for a term of years. The terms will be made known at the sale if not previously rented.

GEORGE F. HUBER, Adm't.

of R. Joseph Hunter, dec'd.

Dumfries, Sept. 8. 11th Street

Sulky for Sale.

THIS estate, situated in the county of Fairfax, twenty two miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown, contains about seven hundred and fifty acres. Little River Turnpike passes through it half a mile from the dwelling house. The situation is handsome, and remarkably healthy; the water is good and abundant. The soil which was originally excellent, has for some years past had the advantage of improving husbandry. Plaster of Paris acting with powerful and immediate effect on all grasses and grains. The field present a good surface for cultivation, and those, now milled, are covered with red clover. The orchards are very large and healthy; the collection of table fruit is choice and various. The mansion is spacious and well constructed: the out-houses are conveniently situated, and the whole have been lately thoroughly repaired and painted. The farm houses, which are all nearly new, are expensive and excellent in their kind.

For a gentleman of leisure this would be a delightful residence; and a profitable estate for an active farmer. The title is inestimable, and perfectly unencumbered.

A number of well taught orderly young men, with good stocks and farming utensils of all kinds, and the crops of the present year, if desired, will be at the command of the purchaser.

Application may be made to the subscriber, living on the premises, next the post-office at Pleasant Valley, in Fairfax.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

Sept. 19. 11th Street

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable and productive farm of 600 acres, or thereabouts—being part of the lands of the late Richard Brent, lying on Kettle Run in the county of Prince William, in the state of Virginia—20 miles from the Occoneechee Mills—33 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from Georgetown and the City of Washington. This farm lies in the centre of an excellent neighbourhood—is handsomely situated—abundantly watered, and has upon it an ample proportion of wood. The soil is naturally strong, and a considerable portion of it has, for some years past, been cultivated according to the most approved rules of modern husbandry. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. The terms upon which this property will be sold, will be made known upon application to George L. Brent, of Stafford County, Va., or to the subscriber living in Alexandria.

JOHN D. SIMME.

September 6. 11th Street

Night School.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his patrons, and the inhabitants of this place in general, that his night school will commence on Monday evening next at candle light. Young gentlemen who wish to attend will please to make early application to

G. W. CARLIN.

Sept. 24.

French School.

THE subscriber purpuses opening a French School on the evening of the 1st of October for teaching the rudiments of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. For terms apply at Dr. Stabler's shop, Fairfax-street, or to the subscriber.

WM. LANPHER.

Sept. 29. 11th Street

Orphans' Court.

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butt & Cawood, King-street, Alex'a, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in future.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

Orphans' Court.

Alexandria County, Sept. 1. Term, 1817.

ORDERED, that the administrator of Wm. Paton, Jun. deceased, do insert the usual advertisement three times a week for six weeks in the Alexandria newspaper.

A copy—test,

A. MOORE, Reg. Wills.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, has obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of WM. PATON, Jr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto, passed by the orphans' court, to the subscriber on or before the 4th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1817.

N. HERBERT, Adm'r. of Wm. Paton, Jr.

Sept. 4. 11th Street

Eagle Tavern, Georgetown

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the District, that they have taken the large and commodious public house in Water-st. Georgetown, between Jefferson and Congress streets, lately occupied by Mr. Hunt, which has undergone a thorough repair, and is now ready for the reception of company. The eligibility of the situation will render it a convenient resort for travellers; and the local advantages it possesses, will, the subscribers trust, secure it a share of the public patronage.

CHARLES GIBSON

THOMAS TYDINGS.

June 13. 11th Street

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RECEIVED my employ on Thursday, the 11th instant, a servant boy, named SPENCER; he is about 15 or 16 years old, tolerably well grown, bow leg'd, of light yellow complexion, stammer's when spoken to. He is probably lurking about town, and will no doubt try to pass for a free boy. I will give the above reward if taken more than ten miles from town, ten dollars if taken out of the district, and five if taken within the district. I forewarn all persons from harboring or carrying off said boy, as I am determined to have such offenders punished to the extent of the law.

T. MOUNT.

Sept. 27. 11th Street

100 Dollars Reward.

RESCONDED from the subscriber two

female negroes—A. V. & Phoebe, who

I understand has changed her name to

Nancy, 30 years of age, about five feet

seven or eight inches high, black com-

plexion, straight and well proportioned,

brought up as a house servant and semp-

stress—at which last profession she is ex-

celled by none of her color.

Peggy, a bright mulatto, 19 or 20 years

of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high,

rather thick, and has a scar on the top

of one of her feet; also brought up as a

house servant.

The above reward will be paid for the

delivery of the above slaves to me, at my

residence in Fairfax county, at the 22d

mile stone, Little River Turnpike Road;

or sixty dollars for the former and forty

or the latter.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

May 7. 11th Street

50th Street

Orphans' Court.

Alexandria County, August Term, 1817.

ORDERED, that the executors of Wm.

Hepburn, deceased, do insert the usual

advertisement 3 times a week for 6 weeks in the Alexandria newspaper.

A copy—test,

A. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria

county, in the District of Columbia, have

obtained from the Orphans' Court of said

county, letters testamentary on the es-

tate of WILLIAM HEPBURN, late of

his county, deceased: All persons ha-

ving claims against the said decedent, are

hereby warned to exhibit the same, with

the vouchers thereto, passed by

the Orphans' Court, on or before

the 18th day of February next, or they

may by law be excluded from all benefit

to said estate; and those indebted ther-

eto are required to make immediate pay-

ment.—Given under our hands this 18th

day of August, 1817.

JONAH ISABELL,

ANCH'D. MCLEAN,

Ex'ts of the estate of Wm. Hepburn.

August 18. 6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 3. Set.

County of Alexandria,

ON the Petition of Daniel Haines,

a Insolvent Debtor, confined in the

Jail of Alexandria County for debt.—

Notice is hereby given

to the creditors of the said Daniel Haines,

that on Monday, the 6th day of October

next, at 5 o'clock A. M. at the Court-

house of the said County, the oath pre-

scribed by the act of Congress of the

United States, entitled as "act for the re-

lief of Insolvent Debtors, within the

District of Columbia," will be adminis-

tered to the said Insolvent, and a trustee

appointed, unless sufficient cause to the

contrary be then and there shown.—

Ordered, that this notice be published,

three times a week for 2 weeks, in both

the newspapers printed in Alexandria

By order of the Honorable William

Wright, chief Judge of the United States

Court, for the District of Columbia.

LEONARD WOOD.

August 23. 6w

THE COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF

ALEXANDRIA, continue to insure buildings,

furniture, merchandize and other proper-

ty, from loss by fire.

The condition and terms,

may be learned upon application

at their office, next door to the City Hotel,

and will be found as moderate & equi-

ble as those of any other company.

The rates of premium are calculated

in reference to the actual risk of proper-

ty, and are as low as 25 cents per 100

dollars per annum for hazards of the best